The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,993.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		Augu-t.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Narakel	21	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Alleppy	23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Colombo	25	„ False Point	6
„ Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Cannot and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Naraked, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, KUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avaes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	28
„ Guadur	13	„ Bushire	29
			Aug.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	19	„ Muscat	5
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

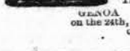
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	38	24	.....	8
Port Said	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	45	29	.....	12
Naples	47	33	.....	13
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

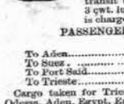
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The ARIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-10 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3, and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain G. J. Bagot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 320
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

C. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Jonsson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

C. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction, will take place on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., precisely, by order of the Mortgagee of the undermentioned Property.

The Sale will take place on the premises, and will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street in the Fort of Bombay.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement, or Dhurumsalla standing thereon, situate at Mahalaxmee, on the south side of the passage leading to the Temple of Shri Mahalaxmee, situate near the Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wer in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the plan as registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Narayen Govindjee, under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a Dhurumsalla belonging to the late Dinanath Luxmonjee, on or towards the west partly by a chawl belonging to Davidas Purshotamdas Bhatia, and partly by vacant ground belonging to the said temple of Shri Mahalaxmee, on or towards the north by the said passage or stairs leading to the same temple of Shri Mahalaxmee, and on or towards the south by the sea, and which premises have since the erection of the Dhurrumsalla been and are at present in the occupation of Vonayeckrow Hurryeundjee.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THE DWELLING-HOUSES SITUATED AT PAREL.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 10,602 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—On the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Perreira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, known called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the position of Gains the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of the houses.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Parsee Bazaar Street in Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Dorabjee Cursetjee Colah and on account and with the consent of the Mortgagor Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dandas:—All that piece of ground together with the substantially built four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Parsee Bazar street, admeasuring 118 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 784 and assessed under No. 15, and bounded on the east by the Parsee Bazar Street, on the west by the house of Cursetjee Ardaseer Heeramaneckna, on the north by the Old Beef Market Lane, and on the south by a passage and house of Darashaw Dorabjee Randeria.

This house being situated near the Graham's Building, the Elphinstone Circle, and the Government and other Mercantile Offices is well adapted for a Merchant's Office. It formerly yielded Rs. 350 per month but owing to the present depressed state, it now yields Rs. 24. The ground rent is only Rs. 1, 12, 4. Messrs. Crawford and Co. therefore recommend this property to capitalists for a beneficial investment of their money. For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the plan apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1871.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	Rs. 8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs. 18 8	
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	Rs. 12 8	30
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Witney, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		8 to 12

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes. New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets. Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps. Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only us antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that the Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on SATURDAY the 8th instant, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIERS OF THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Town Hall, 6th July 1871.

NOTICE.—Under instructions from the Government of India, NOTICE is hereby given, that in future no DOCUMENTS carrying a ONE ANNA STAMP, such as BANK CHEQUES, PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS of EXCHANGE, SHIPPING ORDERS, RECEIPTS, &c., will be impressed in this Office with the Cold Steel Die. The One Anna Revenue Stamp will have to be affixed by the parties themselves on all such Documents and Forms.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 4th July 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*s, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33.	
	Rs. 35.
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 36. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.	RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shark Backhoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in Ind'a.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD and SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselve as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

MR. DAVID B. COPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

LOST, on the morning of 4th July, between Khetwaddy 12th Lane and the Null Bazaar, a POLICY of ASSURANCE in the Universal Life Assurance Company, No. 1968. The finder of the same on taking it to Mr. ELPHINSTON, Deputy Commissioner of Police, WILL BE REWARDED.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mill's during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at our Offices, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 5-30 P.M. for the transaction of the following and such other business as may be brought forward:—

To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8 per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with it at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

JONES'S COTTON GIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY COMMENCED against any PERSON INFRINGING the PATENT of this invention, by the manufacture or use of a BEATER of similar construction to that included in Mr. JONES'S PATENT.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager Mofussil Company, Limited,
Agent for the Patentee.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

From the
"INDIAN ECONOMIST,"
June 15th, 1871.

WE have for some time past purposed introducing the "MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER" to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the Publication we could not find than "REVENUE REGISTER of INDIA," as the Journal is a Record of all Revenue Suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The "Register," which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Foster Pye-s, Madras, and has now reached its fifth volume. The Benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the "Madras Jurist."

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,
3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutrative properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, and CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forw

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Roug. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	169.1.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	44.10.5	do.	Do.	20
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£4	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	725

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 7(	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	132
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
4 000	2,000	1,426	Nil	Port Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United
1900	150	150	...	Broach Mills
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning
700	2,000	all	75 p.c	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's
800	2,500	all	350 p.c	Oriental
600	2,000	2,000	...	Royal

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	750.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
250	3,200	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	11,000	2350.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	1	2550.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	600
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
330	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,070
200	5,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
350	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	1,375
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	600	250	35 p.c	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	575
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,00	250	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinsevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
80,000	50	all	5 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
800	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vargas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	8th Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
1000	15th Do. '68	Do. China	1
250	2 May '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
300	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	7th May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 ⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106
Four per cent.	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1896-97	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2f. 50c.) of 1871	91½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Booker, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Nelson, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England (left on the 5th.)

Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Geoghegan, Dr., 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. Luck, 15th Hussars, is appointed Instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Conductor J. Cronolly, of the Ordnance Department.

Captain T. L. Fraser, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, officiated as Assistant Quarter Master General from 14th April to 24th May 1871, inclusive.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Walter Scott Peat, General List, Cavalry, 27th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Frederick Bryant, 27th June 1871.

The services of Surgeon Major C. G. Wiebe, M.D., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant H. French, Staff Corps, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 176 of 1870, it is ordered that if the ground on the line of march cannot be made sufficiently smooth, or if the ground be unavoidably damp, the Commanding Officer is allowed to issue, on certificate from the Medical Officer, an extra quantity of straw per day for bedding to each European soldier.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 21st June 1871, No. 561, is republished :—

The services of Captain S. Cargill, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Staff Surgeon J. W. Hulseberg, in medical charge Colaba Sanitarium, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, Presidency Circle, in addition to his own, from the 20th to the 23rd May 1871, inclusive.

The following appointment is made :—

Surgeon W. Dymock, B.A., to be Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

First Hospital Assistant M. Francis, General No. 297, of the Gun-Boat Clyde, was transferred to the Turret Ships Abyssinia and Magdala on the 6th instant.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, First Class Engineer attached to the Factory, was directed to assume charge of the Factory Smithy from the 29th March 1871, vice McAlister, appointed officiating Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery.

Mr. E. W. Bullock, First Class Engineer attached to the Factory, was directed to assume charge of the Factory Smithy from the 12th May 1871, inclusive, vice Lamborn, relieved.

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, First Class Engineer attached to the Factory, to receive charge of the Factory Smithy from the 1st June 1871, inclusive, vice Bullock, appointed to the charge of the Pumping Engine.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Allén, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee, acted as Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, from 21st to 31st March 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. M. Canteen, late second class Subordinate Judge of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor from 18th November to 15th December 1869.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, First Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Messrs. A. Edginton and F. H. Souter, C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Widdicombe acted as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province from 3rd to 6th June 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Acting Assistant Judge of Ratnagherry, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV. of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. LeMesurier to be Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer in the Left Bank Sind Survey.

Captain A. J. Deig, Deputy Settlement Officer, to act as Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, on Major M. R. Haig's departure on furlough.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. A. B. Warden has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 1st August next.

Pending the consideration of the question of the revision of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following re-appointments under that Act :—

Mr. A. T. Crawford to officiate as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay until further orders.

Surgeon T. G. Hewlett to officiate as Consulting Officer of Health until further orders.

Mr. W. Maidment to officiate as Controller of Municipal Accounts until further orders.

It is hereby notified that the appointment of Mr. Atmaram Goolabdass to be Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Newasa, in the District of Ahmednuggur, has been cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.B., to act as Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, vice Dr. Young, on leave.

Assistant Surgeons W. Gray, M.B., and W. F. Knapp, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum Grant Medical College, on the 1st June last.

Mr. Sidney Smith, M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Active Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College on the 1st June last.

Surgeon-Major W. G. Hunter, M.D., and Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Physiology in the Grant Medical College on the 2nd June last.

Surgeon-Major W. G. Hunter, M.D., took charge of the chair of Medicine on the above date (2nd June 1871).

Mr. Sidney Smith, M.D., and Surgeon J. Lalor, A.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College on the 7th June last.

Surgeon W. Dymock, B.A., has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica in Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 5th July, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain R. G. F. Stevenson, 2nd Squadron Officer, Poona Horse, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, during the absence of Major LeGeyt, or until further orders.

28th Regiment N. I.—Captain S. Rimington, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

With reference to G. P. C. No. 692, 12th November 1870, Assistant Surgeon Peters, on proceeding from Bombay to Belgaum, was entitled to travel at the public expense.

Leave of absence—

Royal Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon G. Blake (18th Brigade) from 30th May to 30th November, to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain and Adjutant R. N. Young (6th Brigade) from 30th May to 30th November, to England, on medical certificate.

Quarter Master H. Nelson (9th Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 26th June, 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major H. H. Foord, from general duty Centre District, to Offg. Wing Officer 23rd L. I., vice Hailes, joined his own (8th) corps.

Major R. S. Gray, from on promotion to general duty at Bellary.

Head Quarters, Madras, 27th June 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut., Bt. Captain, G Godfrey, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st N. I and Offg. Adjutant 28th Native Infantry, to Adjutant 28th Native Infantry, vice Faunce, who vacates.

Lieutenant A Clark Kennedy, Quarter Master 20th Native Infantry, is attached temporarily to the 39th Native Infantry, with effect from date of joining.

The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Madras, 23rd June 1871.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Cook.

Bangalore, 24th June 1871.

Lieutenant Rawsen, Royal Engineers.

Head Quarters, Madras, 28th June 1871.

Assistant Surgeon R. D. Cook, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, doing probationary duty with the 45th Foot, is directed to report himself to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, for orders.

The following posting and removal is ordered :—

Assist. Surgn. H. D. Cook, M.D., to Deputy Inspector General's Dept., Presy. District, doing duty St. Thoma's Mount—to join forthwith.

Leave of absence.—

Royal Artillery.—Captain W. D. O'Kerrich, 20th Brigade—Bangalore, on private affairs for 3 months, from 1st July 1871.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bradford, 20th Brigade, from 27th June till 18th July 1871 inclusive, in extension of privilege leave—Ootacamund, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JULY.

London...	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Cotr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Ethopia (s)	Scott	Lacsadive Islands, July 3.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sir John Mandeville	Mathias	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Queen of the Lakes, Grosort, to Liverpool.

Ship Ana Huac, Spalding, to Penang.

The ship Millwall, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cashmere, 10 cases cod liver oil, E Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 12 cases sulphuric acid, P Framjee & Co ; 100 casks pale ale, R Bomanjee & Co ; 3 cases playing cards, E Tyebally ; 200 boxes window glass, A Jewakhan.

City of Canton, 297 nungs rain water pipes and 100 nungs rain water heads, M A Kadur.

Cashmere (s), 8 cases paper, Lafond Brothers.

Flying Venus, 2,025 bars swedish hammered iron, Edward Bates & Co.

Wellesley (s), 19 cases port wine, Payne & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Anahuac, 1 case tobacco, C S Barstow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erriminta, 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee ; 40 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Charles Bal, 200 bundles gall, M Moosanee ; 140 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Stornoway, 75 bales cotton, C Lalljee ; 175 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy ; 50 bales cotton, C Currim.

Princess Alexandra, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, M Hurkha.

Sepia, 100 bales cotton, H Madhowjee, 2,874 bundles coir yarn, A Pestonjee.

Surat (s), 85 bales wool, V Joderam ; 200 bales wool, S Mooljee ; 100 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co ; 40 bales wool, M Ramjee ; 130 bales cotton, C Khetsey ; 75 bales cotton, P Bhanjee ; 19 bales cotton and 12 bales wool, H Thakersey ; 35 bales wool, V Ebram ; 75 bales wool, S Vulubdass.

Mary Stenhouse, 108 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Millwall, 1,250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 475 bags linseed, N Khuttao.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s), 3 cases piece-goods, M Ramchundra ; 160 pieces S teeth, S Futtaybhoy.

City of Canton, 68 tons old iron, Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nonpareil, 100 bales gunny rags, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales skins and 22 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bride, 308 packets, rapeseed, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 5 chests M opium M Kadernul ; 22 chests M opium, E J Ebram ; 25 chests M opium, R Calooram ; 14 chests M opium, T Petamber.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAIL.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
China	,, 19	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug. 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	... July	...15	Monday	... October	... 6
Do	... do	...29	Do	... do	...23
Do	... August	...12	Do	... November	... 6
Do	... do	...26	Do	... do	...20
Do	...September	... 9	Do	... December	... 4
Monday	... do	...25	Do	... do	...18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	... July	... 8	Monday	... October	...
Do	... July	...22	Do	... do	...16
Do	... August	... 5	Do	... do	...30
Do	... do	...19	Do	... November	...13
Do	...September	... 2	Do	... do	...27
Do	... do	...16	Do	... December	...11
			Do	... do	...25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKNER—June 25th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. W. Buckner, Postal Department, of son.

BURN—May 22nd, at Rangoon, the wife of W. H. S. Burn, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Pegu Division, of a daughter.

CARR—June 18th, at Murree, the wife of Major R. E. Carr, 38th Regiment, of a son.

CLARK-KENNEDY—July 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. A. Clark-Kennedy, M. S. C., of a son.

DARLING—June 22nd, at Farington House, Ootacamund, the wife of Robert Darling, Esq., Bank of Madras, C licut, of a son.

HUMFREY—June 29th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. C. T. Humfrey 19th Regiment, of a son.

STORR—June 29th, at Muddenpilly, the wife of E. Storr, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

THOMAS—July 3rd, at Madras, the wife of George Thom, Esq., M. A., Principal, Doveton College, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BREAREY—June 29th, at Masulipatam, Ethel Isabella aged 9 months and 12 days, the beloved child of John Edward and Cecilia Brearey.

JONES—May 31st, at Lullutpore, Anna Maria, relict of the late G. M. Jones, Esq., Collector of Customs, Mutra, aged 39 years and 5 months.

SIMONDS—June 25th, at Murree, Agnes, wife of Major R. S. Simonds, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Commander Thomas Fownal Bellew Barrow, Royal Navy.

SERGENT—June 23rd, at Coconada, Captain J. B. Sergent, late of the Mercantile Marine, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

THE book recently published by Mr. Cooper, agent for the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, describing an overland journey from China towards India,* is one of the most valuable results of the newly-awakened interest taken by the public in the question of improving the communications between India and the countries beyond the Ganges.

Mr. Cooper explains in his preface that the circumstances of his long journey absolutely prevented scientific observation. He started with a thermometer, but this soon got broken, and on the whole we don't regret these facts. A rifle, a revolver, a clear head, and a brave heart are about the best things to take on such a journey, and the writer of this book not only possessed but made a good use of all these indispensable requisites of a traveller in Thibet. Mr. Cooper thinks we know too little of China :—"An Englishman who has lived among them as one of themselves may venture to tell his countrymen that to know the Chinese middle-classes and the peasantry is to like them. Kindly, courteous, yet impulsive, they are as easily moved to friendship as we now deem them readily excited to barbarous outrage." He thinks more knowledge will lead to more intercourse; and that the commerce of the West with its steamers, railways, and machinery, will be welcomed when the native mistrust is overcome. Such a movement of progress will, he hopes, soon set in, to save that great empire from the internal decay and ruin which now more than threaten her. To aid in this by making Englishmen better acquainted with a portion of China, and by pioneering a road for the advance of commerce, was the object of these travels. When at Rangoon in 1862 the project was suggested to Mr. Cooper by Dr. Clement Williams. After being primed with good advice by English officials and merchants, as well as by French missionaries, Mr. Cooper submitted his head to a native servant, Philip, to be shaved and ornamented with a partially artificial tail on the 2nd of January 1868, when he started on his travels from Hankow. Proceeding up the river to Chung-Ching he set out with mules and two servants. His route lay by Chen-tu-foo, Ta-tsian-loo, Dithang to Bathang. From this point he was obliged to go in a southerly direction by Pa-moo-tan Atengee to Weisee-foo. In the strictly Chinese districts the traveller, seeing many sights and coming in contact with many unusual phases of Chinese character, both of a social and political nature, gets on well enough. On the border land he is often annoyed and beset by robbers, but a vigorous use of his revolver, and sometimes of his fists, is enough to frighten the cowardly bandits into fits. In Eastern Thibet matters get worse, and at last the intrigues, arising partly from commercial jealousy and partly from the fear the Lamas have of foreign influence, brought him to a final halt, when Tien, the polished vagabond, who is Mandarin of Weissee, invited him to reside in the Ya-mun, when he was afterwards told to consider himself a prisoner, and ultimately made to feel the unpleasant reality by being confined in a room and having sentries placed over his abode.

We shall give a scene in this portion of the traveller's adventures. There are many others, but the following exhibits a courage and promptness both in action and knowledge of character which everywhere was more or less tested :—

"It happened to be my watch from 12 to 6 A.M. on the 22nd of July. Philip had relieved me, and I had just fallen asleep on my boards when I was aroused by a hand laid on my shoulder. It was Philip, who, placing his lips to my ear, whispered that something was wrong. The two military mandarins had come to the Ya-mun with several soldiers, and desired him to call me at once, as they had two letters from the General for Tang Tajen. There was no one else about but the guard at the door, and he had observed that the soldiers who accompanied the mandarins had their knives concealed in the legs of their long stockings, and one of them carried a gingall. All this Philip communicated in a rapid whisper, and said aloud in Chinese, that two letters had arrived from the general. I was up in a moment and ready to receive the mandarins; for since the guard had been placed at my door I had never undressed, or laid aside my arms on lying down to sleep. Philip ushered in the two mandarins, Ho Ta-lowya and Min Ta-lowya by name. They entered with an air of great importance, followed by five soldiers, and seating themselves on my bed, handed Philip the letters, desiring him to read them. The first one was as follows—'Just now there is a great fight. The General Leang-Owhan wants money. He desires the English merchant Tang Kupa will lend him two thousand five hundred leeang (Chinese term for *taels*, and equivalent to about eight hundred and thirty pounds sterling), which shall be repaid after the fight. If he lends this money he will sooner be able to go Ava; and if he has the money he must not say nay.' The second letter was to this effect :—'Leang Ta-jen hears that the English merchant has a foreign gun, and a wonderful little gun which shoots five times without fire or powder. For the general good of the people and country these must be sent to the General, in order that the Mahomedans may be frightened with these foreign guns.' When Philip had read the letters he told me that they only bore the seal of the General's writer and were without date. Laughing in very bitterness of soul I told the scoundrels that I had no money to lend, for eighty taels was all I possessed and barely sufficient to enable me to reach my country. Ho Ta-lowya, then, in a bullying manner declared that he did not believe it, and would search me, and at once gave orders for his soldiers to search my baggage. I told him quietly that I should not allow this; then seeing that they really intended violence I asked them to call Tien, and said that if he ordered me to show my baggage, I would consent. To this they agreed, and Tien was called. He soon made his appearance and innocently asked what was the matter. The farce of explaining matters to him was gone through, when, with a friendly air and voluble assurances that no harm was intended, he advised me to let the General's messenger see that I really had not got the money and to give them what I had, which would soon be returned. "It was evident that a robbery was intended, and it was equally plain that the loss of my remaining eighty taels would render it impossible for me to reach either Burmah or Bathang. I resolved therefore to stick to them to the last, and, pretending to agree with Tien, I suggested that the soldiers should be sent out to make room for Philip to display all my possessions. My cunning friends were duped: they ordered the soldiers out of the room; and when the last one had passed out I sprang to the door, shot to the wooden bolt, and drawing my revolver covered Tien's head. My blood was up; and, as I stood glaring at the frightened scoundrels, I felt a devilish inclination to blow out first their brains and then my own. For several seconds no one spoke; and at last I said to Tien: 'Ah, you have got me in your Ta-mun, and think to rob me more easily. Good! now listen, I will show you everything I have, even to my eighty taels; but if one of you puts a finger on them I will shoot you all and then destroy myself.' When I had done speaking, Ho Ta-lowya called to the soldiers to shoot me through the window; and the end of a gingall was shoved through the paper. I hesitated for a second to fire at Tien; and then, finding that the soldier did not fire, I told Tien, still pointing my revolver at his head, that the moment I was struck my revolver would go off and shoot him. His terror on hearing this was perfectly sickening: he screamed at the soldier (who was busy trying to light the match of his gingall by the aid of a flint and steel) not to fire and to take away his weapon. The long snake-like barrel was drawn back, and I breathed more freely; while the three cowardly wretches in my room begged me not to be angry. How scornful I felt as I watched their terror! I positively felt myself swell with the pride of superiority; and in spite of reasons and warnings not to irritate the cowards, I told Philip with an air of mockery to show the robbers our baggage. How I love my brave little follower for the smile of contempt which he cast on his countrymen, and the air of mock reverence with which he took every article from my bags and held it up for their inspection! a needless piece of politeness, for they were blind to everything but the gaping muzzle of my revolver which I still kept pointed at them. When my skin box had been turned inside out and its contents spread on the floor, I asked the mandarins if they were satisfied, and dropped the muzzle of my revolver. All three spoke at once saying they were quite satisfied, and hoped I would not be angry; they had performed an unpleasant duty, and were sorry that it had annoyed me! I merely replied that it would be as well to drop unnecessary falsehood, and warned that any further attempt to rob me would be useless and dangerous. I informed Tien that they were at liberty to leave the room, a permission which they immediately availed themselves of; and I bowed them out, each, in his turn, making his exit with most ceremonious obeisances."

Shortly afterwards Mr. Cooper escaped from his prison, and getting to a considerable distance from Weisee was captured by a band and taken back; he had, however, sent word of the state of affairs to a friendly chief who had the fear of Ta-Ing-qua (Great England) before his eyes, and who instantly induced Tien to set his captives free. The traveller returns to Atenze and Bathang. Of the Thibetan tea trade the author says—

"Among a people whose necessity for tea is so great it is easy to see how very valuable must be the monopoly of its trade; and the Chinese, rivalling the policy of our Indian Government with respect to the *dooars* of Bhootan, have taken advantage of this necessity and guard their tea trade with the most scrupulous jealousy. Little as it has been imagined, the Chinese maintain at this moment the strictest watch on the frontiers of Assam, lest tea from that fertile valley of the Bramapootra should find its way into Thibet and give rise to the only trade which in my opinion can ever really flourish between our Indian possessions and the adjacent Chinese dominions. If once the teas of Assam and the Himalayan plantations could gain admittance to the Thibetan markets, the Indian Government would thence derive a revenue that would replace any falling off in the profits arising from the opium trade. That, with an open trade route, our Assam tea could compete with the Chinese supply with advantage which would speedily transfer the monopoly in the Thibetan markets is plain, when we consider that the Assam planters can lay down brick tea made from the refuse of their crops at a point on the Bramapootra but a day or two's journey by steamer from the gardens and twenty days journey from Bathang; while four annas per pound at the point of delivery would yield a handsome profit, a statement which is made on the authority of several influential planters. On the other hand, Chinese tea is sold at Ta-tsian-loo at eight annas per pound, and having been transported by coolies, yaks, or mules to Bathang, sixty days' journey distant, is sold there at one rupee eight annas per pound; if therefore, as there is no reason to doubt, the Assam tea can rival the Chinese article in quality, it is plain that it can undersell it in the Bathang market. It will not be deemed presumptuous to assert that the advancement or retardation of the transfer of the Thibetan tea trade to our Indian planters depends mainly on the policy adopted by the Government. If a vigorous determination to protect British subjects be shown it will result in securing to them the same freedom of access to the now closed markets of Thibet that is already enjoyed by the Nepaulese and Chinese."

The route followed by Mr. Cooper from the Chinese side known as Bhamo and Tali-foo route from Burmah to Yunnan was originally advocated more that ten years ago by Dr. Clement Wiliams. By it a large tea trade had existed between Burmah and China for centuries, and up till the beginning of the Mahometan rebellion in 1854-5, when the province of Yunnan teemed with a prosperous people busy in developing the great natural sources of their rich country. This trade has ceased to exist, and Mr. Cooper thinks that those interested in the through route are apt to overestimate the chance of a revival of trade in Yunnan. Such trade if revived in part would, however, benefit Rangoon rather than Calcutta. Looking forward to the probability of small steamers some day ascending the river Yang-tou to Ching Ching, Mr. Cooper has little hesitation in saying that beyond the province of Yunnan the trade with Rangoon in piece goods will never extend; and that this ought to remove from the minds of our merchants in China the fear that their interests would suffer by the opening of the Tali and Bhamo route.

Down the Yang-tse-Kiang from Chung Ching Mr. Cooper proceeded to Hankow, arriving there on 11th November 1869. On

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—In the month of June nearly 3,012 suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

CITY POLICE INSPECTOR AT BROACH.—Mr. Rungajee Moroba has been appointed temporarily as city police inspector at Broach.

RAIN AT KUPPERWUNJ.—We hear that there was a heavy fall of rain at Kupperwunj, in the Kaira collectorate, on Friday last.

KAIRA.—On the night of 26th June the wall of a house at Godra, in the Kaira collectorate, gave way, by which five persons were killed.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE and Judges of the High Court have admitted Mr. Gokuldass Kahandas Parekh, LL.B., as a vakeel of the High Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Galle, Singapore, and Kongkong, per steamer Behar, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MAHARAJA SCINDHIA.—It is stated that Maharaja Scindia will not arrive here this week, as His Highness intends first to go on a pilgrimage to Punderpoor.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, acknowledge having received Rs. 9,626 up to yesterday, in aid of the Persian famine fund.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday as a Hindoo named Narrayen Suddoo was walking along the road, he received serious injuries on the head by the fall of a stone from Nowrojee Hill.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Narayen Govind was convicted of stealing a silver waist-chain from the person of a child, and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive twelve stripes.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We learn from Ahmedabad that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, honorary secretary of the East India Association, left that station last week for Cutch to visit His Highness the Rao.

DEATH OF A HINDOO MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hunsraj Currumsey, the well-known Lohana merchant. Mr. Hunsraj died on Wednesday night at his residence near the Byculla station.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Sally Mahomed Harroon, a reputed thief, was charged with wilfully trespassing in a premises or ground belonging to Government without satisfactory excuse. He was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th June 1871, Rs. 24,99,534; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 27,767; total, Rs. 25,27,291. Rs. 1,02,934 of new coin was paid during the week, so that the total balance was Rs. 24,24,357. There are in addition Rs. 35,800 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th July, was 279, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 52 more than the total of the week ending 5th July 1870, and numbering exactly the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 19 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including ill-defined cases not specified here.)	Total Reported Births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	2					3	...	
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...					...	...	
Fort, Northern	39,256	1	3		3	2	1	9	...	
Esplanade	7,989		1					4	...	
Market	75,402		5	1	7	1		21	...	
Mandwee	41,140		11	3				19	...	
Chunkla	41,442		6	1	2			19	...	
Oomburkharee	63,020	4	14		3		1	32	1	
Dongree	50,259	1	2			1	1	20	...	
Dhobeetalao	71,736		5		4	1	4	20	...	
Pannuswaree	22,529		2		1			4	...	
Bhoodewaree	20,382		11		2			23	...	
Kharatalao	23,464	2	4		4	1	1	23	...	
Koombarwara	23,080	2	3		2		3	11	...	
Khetwaree	11,208	...	3				1	4	...	
Girgaum	21,905		3				1	10	...	
Chaupatee	6,184		2					2	...	
Walkeshwar	10,694		...					...	...	
Mahaluxmee	9,144		1					2	...	
Mazagon	21,784		...				1	3	2	
Tar wara	9,457		1				1	3	...	
Kamatheepoora	81,875	2	9		1	4	7	33	...	
Parel	7,092	2	2		2	...	1	8	...	
Sewree	4,980	1	1					1	2	
Sion	12,078	...	1					1	1	
Mahim	12,450	1	4					7	4	
Worlee	10,211	...	1		3	1	...	5	7	
Harbour	32,082	...	...					...	...	
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	4		2	1	1	10	...	
Bombay	816,562	18	102		2	34	18	24	279	19
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		18	83		5	34	17	37	279	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including ill-defined cases not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	7		2	...	1	13	...	
Brahmin	...	5		3	...	1	12	...	
Lingaet	...	1		...		1	1	...	
Bhatia	...	...		3	2	...	8	...	
Hindoo of other Caste	5	51		13	8	8	2	112	16
Hindoo out-caste	4	2		2	3	1	...	14	2
Mussulman	9	26		8	3	...	3	83	...
Parsee	1	2		3	...	3	...	18	1
Jew	...	2		...	1	...	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	10	...
Indo-European	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	2		1	1	3	...	9	...
Negro-African	...	...		...		1	1	3	...
Chinese	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	102	2	34	18	24	4	279	19
Corresponding week 1870	10	60	1	34	35	23	5	227	68

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—At the Punderpoor Fair last week there were about one lakh of persons present. We have not heard of there being any kind of disease prevalent amongst this large number of pilgrims.—*Poona Observer*, July 6.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCES OF POONA.—We are glad to state that our energetic Superintendent of Police, Colonel Henderson, has rejected a large number of those ricketty shigrams which ply on hire in the camp and in the city. These shigrams, with half-starved and lame horses, were a disgrace to the station, and by these rejections the poor dumb animals have been relieved from the cruelty practised upon them by their drivers. It would be advisable on the part of Colonel Henderson to see that all those persons whose vehicles have been passed use one horse from morning till noon and another from noon till evening, because one wretchedly fed animal is put in a large heavy shigram to draw four passengers and the coachman, and by introducing this system it would prove beneficial to the public in having a fresh horse to do the work, and moreover, the unfortunate horses would be saved from cruelty. We understand that the coach factories both in the camp and in the city are filled with these recently condemned shigrams. These shigrams, if we are not misinformed, were originally purchased at between thirty and fifty rupees, as being unservicable, and after patching them up and varnishing them used to let them out on hire, but the work of which appears to be so delapidated that they might prove fatal to the lives and limbs of those hiring them. The carriages which have been passed after personal examination are said to be strong and serviceable. So the public are very much indebted to Colonel Henderson for selecting good, strong, and serviceable conveyances, and condemning the unserviceable ones.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from the Laccadive Islands with a cargo of Government stores, and Captain Hewett as a passenger.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF THE LAKE, 1,153 tons, Captain James Grossort, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,467 bales of cotton, 180½ cwts. of gall, 100 cwts. of coir yarn, 100 cwts. of horns, 35½ cwts. of hemp, 72 cwts. of gum, and 212 cwts. of beheda.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June informs us that the sowing of bajree and kodra crops were completed. Other sowing operations were delayed for want of rain, which was greatly needed. The state of public health was reported to be good.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we learn that the fall of rain was light, but sufficient to enable the cultivators to commence sowing operations. More rain was wanted. The public health was generally good; cholera had appeared but not in a bad form, in some parts of the district. The disease was said to have appeared slightly in the Dheira petta.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Khumees, a Seedee, was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to Captain W. Downing, of the Bombay Marine.

Complainant said—Prisoner is not my servant. Last Saturday, I missed a note for Rs. 100 from my cash-box on board the Auckland. I spoke to the servants on board the ship about the loss; defendant was one of them. One Shaik Baba brought the note to me yesterday, saying, in the hearing of the prisoner, that he had found it in the turban of the accused. The prisoner said he had picked up the note in the cabin, and that he had it for three days.

Prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to receive eight stripes with a light rattan.

MUSCAT OFFICIAL NEWS REPORTS.

FROM 10TH TO 25TH JUNE 1871.

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 24th June.

THE agents despatched by His Highness Syed Toorkee to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mahomed bin Saeed, Governor of Semayel, have returned, and report that only very few persons of the Rosaheh tribe were concerned in the deed. The chiefs and majority of that tribe are well affected towards the present Government, and the district is quiet.

The siege of Sohar is continued. The garrison is not numerous, and consists partly of Persian settlers, but the strength of the place enables it to hold out. Syed Harab bin Jhoweynee and Syed Ahmed bin el Imam have been sent by His Highness to endeavour to push on the operations. Other parts of Oman continue tranquil.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Ship Tallulas, from Greenock; ship Muzuffer, from Malabar; ship Empress of India, from Zanzibar.

THE FOUNDER OF THE PARSEE SANATARIUM.

MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY is universally admitted to be a good Samaritan among the Parsees. His purse is always open for the relief of poor Parsees; and his charities, though extensive, are so strenuously kept private, that it may truly be said of him that "he does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame." His co-religionists are indebted to him for the advantages afforded by the Parsee Sanatarium at Colaba and the Parsee Dhurumsalla at Churney Road, which he built for them at an aggregate cost of about ten lacs of rupees. The benefit derived from the use of the former institution has not long remained unrecognised; and, we learn, it was recently contemplated to place a statue of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday in the middle of the open space in the sanatarium. We have not heard what has become of the proposal for the statue; but we observe from the Gujeratee newspapers that a deputation of Parsee gentlemen has waited upon Mr. Merwanjee with a short address, describing the benefits he had conferred upon his community; and that he complied with their request to sit for his likeness, which it is intended to place, when it is finished, in some prominent public building in Bombay. A fund has been started to defray the cost of the likeness; and subscriptions are now being received for the purpose.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MR. A. H. WADIA'S BOUNTY TO THE DESTITUTE PERSIAN PARSEES.

A COPY of the telegraphic correspondence that passed between Colonel Polly and Her Majesty's Minister in Persia regarding arrangements for the distribution of the funds placed at Colonel Polly's disposal by Mr. A. H. Wadia for the famine-stricken Parsees in Persia was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. From the communications we learn that His Excellency the British Minister at Teheran considered Mr. Manockjee Limjee the best man to make the distribution of the fund, and that, on that gentleman's proposal, Rs. 750 were given the Parsees at Teheran, who had fled from Yezd and Kerman, Rs. 3,500 sent to Yezd, and Rs. 750 to Kerman. Mr. Manockjee Limjee carried out the distribution.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21:—

Antonia Vaz, John Vaz, Lazard Vaz, and Mariano Vaz, carpenters.
Russool Mitha, and Fatmabace, widow of Mitha Mahomed, dealers in oil.
Auderjee Keewunjee, a liquor-seller.
Rugoo Caffree and Vithul Rughoo, carpenters.
Carra, alias Callidass Hunsraz, goldsmith.
Mahomed Mitha, dealer in oil.
Venayek Jotteram, an English writer.
Joseph Gurrer De Souza, an English writer, unemployed.
Tribhowuan Narron, a dealer in woollen blankets, carpets, &c.
Duda Rubib and Hajee Ahmed Issack, brokers in wood and coals.
Purshotum Nursoojee and Purshotum Pillajee, carpenters.
Goolabdass Dwarkadass, at present unemployed.
Anundrao Bhaskerjee, an English writer.
Jewraj Bhimjee, a broker.
Narrayen Succaram, a peon.
Kessovjee Mooljee, a tachta.
Mahadowrao Purshotum, clerk.
Wamon Juvardhan, carpenter.
Balcrustna Pandoorung, a carpenter in the service of Ahmed Hubib.
Dayal Mathoora, merchant.
Muggonlall Schuggonlall, a Gujarathi mehta.
Moroba Balajee, a carpenter.
William James Bennett, a clerk.
Joseph Minguel Duarte, a broker.
Jairam Parpia, a merchant.
Jeewa Ludha, a carpenter.
Pestonjee Sorabjee, a country liquor-seller.
Govordhundass Luxumeedass, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with the late Mooljee Megjee, under the name and firm of Mooljee Dhunjee.
Madhowrao Nillajee and Balcrustna Nillajee, first named is a draftsman, and second-named is a goldsmith.
Aboobucker Jeema and Essa Aboobucker, formerly hawkers, and now unemployed.
Jugoo Jeewan, a karkoon.
Talia Gunnoo and Pandoo Rama, the first is a contractor, and the second is a liquor-seller.
Khuttree Ally Moolloo, a dealer in silk cloth.
Mamon Dada Currim, a dealer in crockery-ware, &c.
Mamon Hoosein Tharany, a dealer in potatoes.
Mahomedally Surrif, a labourer.
Ameer Bhoja, a stone-mason.
Antonio Vas, unemployed.
Banajee Essajee, a maistry.
Callidass Mooljee, a broker.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury:—

THEFT.—Pandoo Gunnoo was charged with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 200, the property of Suckoo, woman. Mr. Webb appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee for the defence.

Prosecutrix is a prostitute residing in Loharchall Street. One day about the end of May last, while the accused was present in her house, she opened an iron safe and placed in it two notes, each for Rs. 100. On a Sunday following, prisoner, who had been frequently going to her place, went there again and saw prosecutrix open the iron safe. The notes were then safe. She forgot to lock the iron safe, and went out after locking the outer door. The accused was standing near the door when she left the house. She returned late the same night, opened the door and went inside. She found the upper lid of the iron safe open and the notes gone. She suspected the prisoner had committed the theft, and made a report to the police. Prisoner, after being arrested, admitted he had got the notes and gave them up from under a stone in the back part of his house.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of theft; and His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years.

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED HOONDIE.—Crushnajee Ramchunder Bhave was charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged hoondie for Rs. 10,000, purporting to be drawn on the firm of Mahadeo Narayen Shapoorkur in Bombay by Ramchunder Venkutesh Shirolkur at Kurod in the Sattara zilla, and payable at sight to one Annajee Keshow Achtikur. He was further charged with attempting to cheat by personation; with attempting to use as genuine a forged document; and with having in his possession a forged document. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. B. Tyabjee appeared for the prisoner.

The facts are briefly these. On the 24th March last, Pallonjee Cursetjee, the moonim of Mahadeo Narayen Shapoorkur in Bombay, received a letter purporting to come from Ramchunder Venkutesh, advising that a hoondie for Rs. 10,000 had been drawn against prosecutor's firm in favour of Annajee Keshew, and payable at sight. In this letter there was no acknowledgment of previous letters sent by Pallonjee, and his suspicions were, therefore, aroused. On the 25th March, Pallonjee received another letter to his master's firm from Ramchunder Venkutesh; it made no mention of the hoondie for Rs. 10,000; and Pallonjee was confirmed in his suspicions. On the following day, the prisoner went to Pallonjee at his master's shop and presented for payment a hoondie for Rs. 10,000, and produced also a letter of advice. Pallonjee began to count out the money, and told prisoner to make an endorsement of the receipt of the money on the back of the hoondie. He endorsed it as Annajee Keshew Ashtikur, which was not his name. A policeman was thereupon sent for, and he was given into custody.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged hoondie; and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

OUTRAGING A WOMAN'S MODESTY.—William Rose, a European, a transit agent between Goolburga and the Madras Railway, was charged with assaulting Lalbee, a Musselman woman, with intent to outrage her modesty, and with using criminal force. Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence. The assault is alleged to have been committed on the 18th March last at the Goolburga railway station, in the Nizam's dominions.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, said he could not help thinking that the magistrate had the power to try the case himself, but that possibly he may have felt a doubt as to the (to him) rather novel point, outraging a woman's modesty, and may have, therefore, committed it for trial. On the evening of the 18th March last, a number of natives had collected at the Goolburga station, and were waiting for the train. With the prosecutrix Lalbee, were her husband, her mother, and other relatives. They were sitting on the ground after getting out of carts. The accused then came out of the station, and going up to Lalbee, tapped her on the head with a cane, and put his arms round her person. Lalbee screamed out and began to cry. A complaint was thereupon made to the police.

Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the prosecutrix and her mother, when the foreman said the jury thought there was no evidence to substantiate the charge. In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Branson said these were the chief witnesses, although two others remained to be examined.

His Lordship referred to the sections of the Penal Code under which the accused was charged and explained the law of the case. If the jury thought there was no evidence to substantiate the charge of assault with intent to outrage the woman's modesty; that when the accused put his hand round her, he had no intention to outrage her modesty, he was entitled to an acquittal. As to the second charge, of using criminal force, the jury were told to consider whether, when the accused put his hand round her person, he intended to cause, or knew it to be likely that he would cause, annoyance to the woman. Such an act might not be considered an annoyance in England; but the jury were told to bear in mind, that this was an Oriental country and an Oriental woman, whose case they were considering.

The jury did not think either charge was proved against the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson—I have a complete answer to the charge if the case be proceeded with.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN AKYAB AND CALCUTTA.

THE people of Akyab have made up their minds that the railway to connect their port with Bengal must be made, notwithstanding the unfavourable view taken of the project by the Chief Commissioner. India, we are told, must sooner or later be connected with the great Eastern Empire of China, and there is no reaching China overland, except across Burmah. That this must happen sooner or later, is, however, no argument in favour of present action. Sooner or later, in all probability, Arrakan will be so far developed as to make the railway a prudent speculation. In the meantime it is doubtful whether St. Petersburgh or Calcutta will be first connected by railway with the great Empire of China. We hope Calcutta: and fully sympathise with the feelings of our Arrakan friends in the matter. It is argued on their behalf that even if the railway did not yield a profit, the increased land-revenue which would arise from immigration would more than re-imburse Government for the annual interest on the outlay. It is not clear, however, that the railway would promote immigration; and it is doubtful, we think, whether the line would even pay its working expenses. If the advantages of Akyab over Chittagong as a port are as great as the *Arrakan News* represents them to be, the aspect of the question would, we admit, be materially altered; but on this point further evidence is required. —*Englishman.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* says:—I read with great interest your leader in the issue of the 1st anent "Field Manœuvres" in general and the Camp of Exercise in particular. What you say of course is all correct: but may I lay a case before you? Smith, whose regiment has to attend the camp, has a wife and two children. He has to march 400 miles *to* the camp, and 300 afterwards to reach his new station. His wife and family have been looking forward to the march with him. Why should they be kept from staying with him during the camping time? If not permitted to accompany him, where are they to stay? He will have to keep on his carriage (*i. e.*, bullock-carts) all the while, or else will have great difficulty in getting fresh ones. *He* wants his tent—so does *she*. He must have a servant with him, which necessitates an extra one to be paid for. If ladies are not allowed, do you not think that the wives of officers might be granted a pass, when the *tamasha* is over, to join their husbands? as their remaining behind involves house rent which would not have to be paid if the march had not been interrupted in this unusual way. Also might we not have *early* news of date of opening of camp and duration, &c., &c., &c.? All this information would be very grateful to Smith, as he would be able to make better arrangements.

RECOMMENDED GRANT OF LAND TO A EUROPEAN FOR GALLANTRY.

(*Daily Examiner.*)

WHEN the Hill tribes burst a few months ago on Monierkhall, the small police force at that place were eventually driven to seek shelter in the fortified stockade there. They were joined by three planter gentlemen, and the whole party had to defend the stockade against the greatest efforts of the united body of marauders. The defence was a spirited and gallant affair, and has throughout been recognised as such by Government. On the first night, however, the jemadar in command of the police said that he would drop two of his men into a boat and let them make their way, by the river, to Cachar, to warn the authorities there to send reinforcements with all haste to save the stockade and its defenders. The boat was at hand, but with the two native policemen went two of the three European gentlemen, they having resolved to make Cachar also.

"If you go too, sir," said the jemadar, to the third European gentleman, "my men will get dispirited, and the stockade will probably be taken."

"I have not the most distant intention of leaving you," was the reply of Mr. Eglinton, the planter gentleman in question, "I will stay to the last, and we will hold the place."

Mr. Eglinton did stay, and sore was the loss of the baffled bill-men.

The local authorities have now, at least, so says the news from the tea-districts, recommended a free grant of land to Mr. Eglinton, after the precedent of those grants conferred on Europeans during the mutiny times for gallantry in fight with the rebels. We think it may safely be opined that the Hon. Mr. Campbell will not be found disinclined to endorse that recommendation, with his hearty assent, when sending it up to the Government of Bengal.

THE "STRI VICHARVATI SABHA."

THE following letter appears in the *Poona Observer* of yesterday:—"Please insert in your journal the following few lines, which will, I hope, interest your readers. You are well aware, I believe, of a Hindoo female association being organized in Poona styling itself *Stri Vicharvati Sabha*. A few months ago this curious but in itself pleasant and important news appeared in our local papers, and recently it has been noticed by your Calcutta contemporary, *Hindoo Patriot*, and no doubt it will still go further and further, leaving an erroneous impression on the public mind that Poona daughters of India can beat hollow their sisters of Bombay and Calcutta. But is it possible, Mr. Editor, that when the Hindoo community of Poona is under the most careful influence of time-honoured customs—oppressed by the most shocking superstitions of the day—labouring under great many errors arising from prejudices of every description, blinded by bigotry of the most hateful nature, and shackled with the iron fetters of the *caste system*, which has proved a curse to India, our women will reach such a position as to form among themselves meetings and associations? Are there women amongst us who can have even any idea about the association? Are there *Hindoo women* in Poona, I ask, so much educated and enlightened as to form a *Sabha* for the consideration of adopting practical measures calculated to promote the cause of the education, the enlightenment, and the general happiness of their sex? Are they in a position to consider for themselves?

"As for my own part I entertain a doubt about the literary and intellectual acquirements of *Hindoo women* of Poona to such a degree as to enable them to form among themselves anything into a *Sabha* by giving a regular form to it. It is a matter of wonder to see a Hindoo woman being brought at once to that stage of improvement which would require her some years together to reach. Early marriages are yet in vogue, no widow marriage has as yet taken place in Poona, the usual extravagant expenses for *tow tow* and several other useless purposes are still incurred always at the risk of running into a sea of debt in celebrating ceremonies like marriages and others—a custom which has already thrown thousands of families into utter ruin and poverty—customs like these are still observed, and how a *Hindoo woman* can reach the position she is said to have attained I am certainly at a loss to see. There are ten thousand in fifteen thousand persons who shudder at the mere idea of *female education!* Two thousand out of them allow their daughters to attend school, but after they attain the twelfth year of their age strong prejudice exists; so that you will see very limited time is allowed in the first place for Hindoo girls to acquire education. How can we then expect them to have attained that *higher education*, the results of which are such things as *Subhas*, &c., which they are alleged to have projected!

"Is this a *gap* then, or does it indicate something like a picture of *Hindoo hypocrisy* in the cause of *Reform*, we know not. However if some have succeeded in giving a substantial education to their women, in the face of all these huge difficulties and drawbacks through private enterprise, and if really there exist such a thing as *Stri Vicharvati Sabha* in Poona, great credit is due to its originators. But the gentlemen, who have some connection or some knowledge about the matter, will favour the public, it is hoped, by giving through the medium of the public press some particulars about it."

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES, 1871.

ENTRANCES ON 1ST JULY.

THE HYDERABAD DERBY.

The Confederate's	...	b aus g...	Victor.
The Merry Confederacy		b aus m...	Zenobia.
Mr. Merry's	...	b aus g...	The Orphan
Major Tweedie's	...	br e h ...	Blackwood.
Capt. H.'s	...	ch e h ...	Messman.
Mr. B. W.'s	...	b e m ...	North Star, late Sister to Moslem.
Mr. B. W.	...	b aus h...	Pitsford, lateMoville
Major Crosbie's	...	b aus g...	Lord Lyon.

THE DESERT STAKES.

The Merry Confederacy		g a h ...	Selim.
		ch a h ...	Challenger.
Mr. C. C.'s	...	g e h ...	Granby.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

Mr. Merry's	...	g a h ...	Silvermine.
Major Tweedie's	...	b aus h...	Duddingston, late Sprite.
Mr. B. W.'s	...	b e m ...	North Star.

THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.

The Confederate's	...	b aus g ...	Victor.
The Merry Confederacy.		b aus g ...	Melbourne.
		b aus m ...	Jessie.
Mr. Merry's	...	br aus m..	Zenobia.
Major Tweedie's	...	br e h ...	Blackwood.
		b aus h ...	Duddingston, late Sprite.
Capt Syed Ali Reza	...	b aus m...	Shereen.
Mr. B. W.'s	...	b e m ...	North Star.
Mr. B. W.'s	...	b aus h ...	Pitsford.
Major Crosbie's	...	b aus g ...	Lord Lyon.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

The Merry Confederacy.		ch a h ...	Challenger.
Mr. Merry's	...	g a h ...	Silvermine.
Mr. C. C.'s	...	g a h ...	Granby.
Mr. B. W.'s	...	ch r c b ...	Silver Star.
Syed Rumzan's	...	b a h ...	Sillamon.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.

Major Tweedie's	...	b a gal ...	Sweet Briar.
Capt H, names	...	ch a gal ...	Cremorne.
Capt Beaver's	...	g a gal ...	El Dorado.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

The Confederate's		b aus g ...	Victor.
		b aus m...	Lady Morris.
The Merry Confederacy.		b aus g ...	Melbourne.
		br aus m.	Jessie.
		g a h ...	Selim.
		ch a h ...	Challenger.
Mr Merry's	...	br aus g ..	The Orphan.
Major Tweedie's		br e h ...	Blackwood.
		b aus h ...	Duddingstone.
Mr B W's	...	b e m ...	North Star.
Do	...	b aus a ...	Pitsford.
Major Crosbie's..		b aus g ...	Lord Lyon.

THE ARAB DERBY.

The Merry Confederacy		ch a h ...	Challenger.
Mr. Merry's ...	...	g a h ...	Silvermine.
Mr. C. C.'s ...	...	g a h ...	Granby.
Capt. Stewart's	...	b a h ...	Moosa.
Mr. B. W.'s...	...	ch r c b ...	Silver Star
Syed Rumzan's	...	b a h ...	Sillamon.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. C. C.'s	...	b a gal ...	Neville.
Major Tweedie's	...	b a gal ...	Sweet Briar.
Capt. Syed Ali Reza's...		b a gal ...	Shah Pussund.
Capt Rawlin's	...	br a gal ...	Black Buck.
Capt. Beaver's	...	g a gal ...	El Dorado.

A. H. HOPE,
Hony. Secy., Hyd. Races.

Secunderabad, 1st July 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It was stated some days ago in this paper that a cooly had been severely injured at Jackson's Ghaut while conveying a cask from the jetty to a cart, and had been removed to the Medical College Hospital. The man received an injury on the spine, which was of so severe a nature that he died at the hospital on last Thursday.—*Indian Daily News*, July 4.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—It would be well if the Justices took prompt measures in causing an examination to be made of certain houses about the town which present a dilapidated appearance. A whole family, the other day, narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of one of the houses belonging to this class.—*Ibid.*

A STRANGE CASE.—Mrs. Portugal, who keeps a boarding establishment in Dhurrumtollah Street, reported to the police on last Saturday, that one Mrs. Brown, who was living in her house, and who had gone out on that day, was during the afternoon brought there helped by some syces belonging to Messrs. Hunter & Co.'s auction, who stated that they had picked her up in an insensible state on the road. She had a wound on her head. The police had her conveyed to the Chandney Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and as the wound appeared to be serious, she was taken from thence to the Medical College Hospital.—*Ibid.*

ASSISTANT ENGINEER CANDIDATES.—The following candidates for Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department passed successfully at the Calcutta University examination held on the 12th of June, and following days, for license in Civil Engineering:—

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

J. H. Toogood...	...	...	...	1st Division.
P. H. Jewitt	...	...	...	2nd division.
J. Harman	...	...	...	,,
J. Murray	...	...	...	,,
S. Joseph	...	...	...	,,

We are given to understand that nineteen candidates went up for examination, viz., five Christians and twelve natives; two only of the latter passed.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS.

THE following letter, evidently written by a gentleman who does not travel with his eyes shut, appears in Wednesday's *Pioneer*. All his suggestions are well worthy of being acted on, except perhaps that respecting punkahs above beds in Bombay. We venture to think that, in most parts of Bombay, punkahs above beds are never a necessity:—

India with one's eyes open one sees many strange things, and old things, and wonderful things too. I paid a visit a few days ago to the Memorial Gardens at Cawnpore. For many years no native was allowed to tread on those sacred spots, for reasons we all know. *Now* they roam about among the flowers, and, I fear much, inside "the well" railings, as many of the floral ornaments in cut stone are missing, and marks remain of knives or chisels, which must have been used in breaking them off. This is very sad, and why should it be so? If Murphy, the old soldier who used to be in charge of these gardens, was there, no native would dare touch anything inside these rails without leave. If he is dead, why not have another European soldier in charge? There are many old pensioners who know something about gardening, and who would be delighted to look after the place for a little extra pay. I hope the authorities will see to this matter, as it is a sad pity to see so solemn a spot desecrated, more especially after so large a sum has been expended in making the place so pretty.

While in Bombay for a few days I was struck by the omnibuses which passed every three minutes. These are not to be seen in any other part of India, so far as I am aware. I understand that a company rair these buses first about six years ago. One of the company, a Parsee, [a Hindoo, it should be] seeing it would "pay," bought up all the shareholders, and now finds it a very good "spec," paying splendidly. I wonder our Calcutta friends don't get up something of the sort, as many a man could afford to pay two annas, so as to get a mile or more nearer to his house, whereas he would think twice, and, if a Scotchman, three times, before he hailed a cab, as he would then have to pay six annas for the same distance.

How is it that in Bombay no punkahs are seen hanging in the bedrooms? The heat for two months every year is very great, and yet I have not seen one punkah in either hotels or private houses. In Calcutta, where the heat is not so great, at all events not greater during the same months, from the middle of April to the middle of June, a house could scarcely be found where every bedroom has not got a punkah hanging.

Every stranger in Bombay remarks "what splendid horses we see here! Calcutta can't turn out fine Arabs like these." Every Parsee swell has a pair of handsome little horses in his waggonette or brougham. One evening I drove to the Esplanade, when the band played to look at the Bombayites. Surely all the Bombay ladies are out of town, as I saw carriage after carriage filled with fair but frail specimens of humanity, sad to say in white skins, and the only others were Parsee swells innumerable. In the native part of the town women seem to despise clothing of all sorts, judging from their general appearance in the streets.

Coming along by rail last week, I travelled in a carriage with windows of coloured glass. The effect inside and out was remarkably pretty. I had seen, yellow, pink, and blue glasses to look through. Would it not be a great improvement if in first and second class carriages there were windows of green coloured glass only? Travelling through a dreary, dried-up country with little green to be seen, the coloured glass would produce a most pleasant effect, and prevent the trying glare to the eyes, which we all suffer from, more or less, on a long railway journey. I would suggest light-green as the best colour. After making experiments with many shades of different colours, even nature teaches us green is best. Also I would suggest an improvement in first class carriages which would make them more comfortable, and the traveller much better able to enjoy his travelling—that the seats be made eight inches *higher* than they now are. At present a man of five feet ten inches cannot see a man properly who happens to be standing on the station platform near him. From Jubbulpoor to Bombay the scenery is rather pretty, but in order to see it one has to sit on three pillows. One carriage in which we travelled had a wonderfully simple little ratchet attached to it, by which means one could raise a glass or venetian window to any required height, and it remained there; by releasing the ratchet, either frame could be lowered to any position at pleasure. It appears strange that so simple a contrivance is not placed on every carriage window, as it would save a good many finger squeezes from windows falling.

A GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, June 9.)

THE idea of a German invasion of England as developed in "the Battle of Dorking" has now been taken up by the German press, and in its number of Saturday last the *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a facetious letter from "John Michael Trutz-Baumwoll, Anglo-German politician of the future," to the German Emperor, in which the latter is recommended to conquer England, as William of Normandy and William of Orange did before him. Herr Trutz-Baumwoll says that, as a German, he warmly desires the extension of the German Empire and of the glories of his race, while as an English citizen he is no less mindful of the real interests of his adopted country, and that he is convinced these two objects might both be attained by the same means. He is confirmed in this view by his long and varied experience of the present generation of Engl

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

THE Foreman of the jury expressed their wish to be supplied with copies of the evidence as it was printed day by day for the use of the parties. After some discussion, it appeared that there were no copies to spare of the previous day's proceedings except one, which Mr. Sergt. Ballantine handed to them; but the claimant said that he had directed his solicitors to keep a complete copy for himself, and it was entirely at their service. With regard to the future, the Solicitor-General said that one difficulty in the way of supplying copies would be the expense, observing that the expenses of the trial were already frightfully heavy. His lordship said that the expense of throwing off a few additional copies could not be much. The Foreman remarked that the jury gave their services gratuitously, and that as they did not wish to put the parties to the smallest additional expense, they would pay for copies out of their own pockets. Ultimately it was arranged that extra copies should be thrown off for the jury.

The medical certificates of Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Quain as to the claimant's health were then put in, but not read publicly. They were, however, perused by the judge and jury. A discussion then arose as to what would be the most convenient time to the claimant for the adjournment during the day's proceedings, and he said he would prefer it from one to two, as that would enable him to get some lunch.

The Judge asked him if he felt more comfortable than on Tuesday, and he replied that he did.

A new and larger witness-box, with room inside for an easy chair, has been constructed for his special accommodation.

The Judge intimated that the Chief Justice of England had placed at his disposal the Court of Queen's Bench, at Westminster, after Monday next, for the trial.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was then pursued by the Solicitor-General as follows:—

You told us that your first communion—as I believe it is in your Church—was when you were between 8 and 9, or 9 and 10 years of age. Is that correct?—I have no recollection about the age.

But you know enough about the forms of your religion to know that is about the time such things are done?—Yes.

You have produced a relic which you said was given to you at that time. Was it in the same state when given to you as it is now?—I believe it was.

I observe a piece of paper with this written on it—"This belongs to Roger Charles Tichborne" pasted at the back. (Relic handed to witness)—I did not know it was there.

In whose writing is it?—It looks like Lady Doughty's, but I won't say that it is.

You have told us you left it behind with Lady Tichborne when you went to South America?—I don't recollect whether I left it with her or Lady Doughty. I received it from Lady Tichborne when I returned. I don't remember where I left it when I went away. I never saw "this belonging to Roger Charles Tichborne," before now. I have no recollection of noticing it before. It looks like Lady Doughty's writing.

Was it given you by some one whose name you don't [illegible] on your first communion?—I cannot say. It was [illegible] where about that time.

Was it given you in connection with or in commemoration on your first communion?—I don't remember whether it was or was not.

Do you know French enough to know that "Juillet" is [illegible]?—Yes.

And you know French enough to read the date of the certificate upon the relic?—I do.—

And you know that the date is the 15th July, 1843?—Of course I do.

On looking to the certificate there appears to be a piece of red flannel?—Red cloth.

It certifies that it is a piece cut from the blanket of Saint Charles Borromeo, given to the person whose name appears signed at the bottom, in the chamber of the convent at Milan, where the saint used to make his spiritual retreat. Now, as you were born in January, 1829, you would be about 14 on the date of this certificate. Do you still say you were between 8 and 9, or 9 and 10, when you took your first communion?—Yes.

Do you mean to swear that this relic had anything to do with your first communion?—I cannot say whether it had or not, when I cannot remember.

When were you confirmed?—I am sure I don't know.

Were you ever confirmed?—Yes.

Can you recollect the name of the bishop who confirmed you?—I cannot.

Where were you confirmed?—In Paris.

At what church?—I have no recollection.

Then you cannot remember by whom this relic was given to you, or when, or where, or on what occasion?—I cannot.

You cannot give us any notion when it was given to you?—It was given to me some time before leaving Paris.

Have you received many other relics?—This is the only one I have.

Allow me to remind you that you told your tailor the colour of one of the jackets he made for you. Surely you can recollect when you got the only relic you ever received?—I said the only relic I have.

You can recollect your tailor's bill, the shape and colour of your coats, and the kind of buttons on them; surely you can recollect when you got this relic of Carlo Borromeo's?—A great many years have passed.

Still a great many years have passed since the buttons. To recollect them shows you must have a very remarkable memory. Do you recollect anything being given you by anybody on your first communion?—I have no recollection.

Did you give anything to any friend on your first communion?—I have no recollection of it.

Did you give your cousin, one of the Nangles, anything?—I might have done.

Can you recollect?—I cannot.

Cross-examination continued—On Tuesday I said I picked up Spanish in the Spanish colonies of South America. I did not learn the language before I went. I might have read a Spanish and English dictionary before I went. I had such a dictionary, and I believe I read part of it. It was in 1854 I went to Australia. I spoke and wrote French until March, 1854. I wrote letters in French up to that time.

Did you speak it easily?—Yes.

As fluently as a person who had been brought up in Paris until he was sixteen?—Yes.

Then you were shipwrecked, and then you went to Australia. Since, you have entirely ceased speaking French?—Yes, entirely.

Did you keep up your Spanish?—I spoke a few words or so. There were two Spaniards at the Boisdale Station. I spoke to them in Spanish, but I could not speak the language fluently. I spoke it also at Wagga Wagga. In returning to England in 1866 I went by Panama. When I was there I tried to make myself understood in English, and when I could not I made myself understood in Spanish. I passed three weeks at Panama, and it was only five days before I could make myself understood at all. When I arrived in England I found I had retained a little Spanish, but I had lost a great quantity of French. I did not try to brush up my French in Paris on my return.

Although you were brought up in Paris until you were 16, you have entirely forgotten the French language, but although you did not know anything of Spanish until 1854, yet you recollect some Spanish?—Yes.

That is really what you mean to say?—Yes.

You know Paris very well?—My recollection of Paris is all gone. It is a part of my life I never cared to look back at.

Do you know Vaugirard?—I don't.

Do you know where it is?—I don't; but I suppose it is somewhere in France.

Would you be surprised to find it is a suburb of Paris where Roger Charles Trichborne went to school—a school kept by the present Bishop of Orleans?—I never went to school when I was in Paris. It is false.

You said the first place you remembered living at in Paris with your father and mother was the Rue de Ferme. Will you swear that Mr. and Mrs. Trichborne ever lived there in their lives?—My recollection is so bad that I won't swear.

What made you say the Rue de Ferme?—Because I had that impression, and I have it still.

In your affidavit in Chancery, made in July, 1867, you said the first place you remember was the Rue de Madeleine?—I spoke from the impression on my mind at that time.

The other day you told Mr. Giffard it was the Rue de Ferme. Which is correct?—I cannot say.

You can't recollect where you first lived in Paris?—My recollection of Paris is gone.

What occurred in the interval to alter your impression?—I cannot tell you, I am sure.

You cannot tell which impression is right?—No.

And you won't swear either is?—No.

Will you swear to any single residence of your father and mother in Paris?—It is safer not to swear.

But I must trouble you to do so—I won't swear to anything.

But you cannot put me off in that way. Do you mean to swear that, having lived in Paris until you were 16, you cannot tell us a single place where your alleged father and mother lived in that city?—They lived in the Rue St. Honoré.

Will you swear they did?—Yes. I have no recollection of the year they lived there, but it was after 1840.

That you swear?—I won't swear to anything.

Can you recollect whereabouts in the Rue St. Honoré?—It was near the Hotel de Louvre.

Could you see the Hotel de Louvre from the windows?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that one brick of the Hotel de Louvre was up before 1845?—I don't know when it was built.

In reply to another question, the witness said he did not mean before 1845, but afterwards.

Did your father and mother live in any house on any occasion from the window of which could be seen the Hotel de Louvre?—Yes, I think so.

Will you swear?—No, my recollection is so bad.

Why the Hotel de Louvre is nearly as big as St. Paul's. You can't have forgotten it. Surely you can tell us whether you saw the biggest hotel in creation from your father and mother's house?—I won't swear to it at all.

Why won't you swear?—Because you are trying to confuse me, and my head is in a queer state.

The Solicitor-General—You have said that before, but don't repeat it again, or I may be induced to retort.

The learned counsel then reminded him that he had told Mr. Giffard that they also lived in the Rue de Pyramide, and asked him whether he would swear Chatillon came to him there. He replied that he would not swear it, and that he thought now he lived there after Chatillon's time.

Do you mean your father and mother lived there after you came to England?—Yes.

Now Chatillon was your instructor from 1855 to 1845?—Yes.

Did you see him daily?—Yes. He came day by day. There was a regular room where he gave me instruction. I can't tell you where that was. I have no recollection of the room I slept in or dined in. I have no recollection at all.

Where is the Rue de Ferme?—In the outskirts of Paris, but I have no distinct recollection, and Paris is so much altered. I don't speak of the effects of the war. Rue de Ferme runs into the suburbs.

On which side of the Seine is it—the left side or the right?—Which side do you mean by the right and left?

When I was a boy the right side of a river was the right side as you came down from its source, but it may be altered now. Is it on the right side?—I believe so; but I won't be positive.

Do you really mean to say that having lived in Paris until you were 16, you cannot say on which side of the Seine the Rue de Ferme is?—I was very young at the time; I cannot recollect.

We all have once been young, but still we have some recollection of that period of our life.—The more I say the more you cross-question me. I won't say on which side it is. I cannot say into which suburb it ran. I really mean to say there was such a street in Paris. I have a good memory for some things, and not for others.

The learned counsel reminded him that his memory with regard to many small things had been wonderfully accurate, and urged him to try and recollect something about Paris.—He said he could not.

Now do just try and give us one solitary attenuated fact of your sixteen years' life in Paris.

If I tell you one thing you will harp at me for three hours afterwards.

I dare say I should. You have told us the colour of your shirts and pocket-handkerchiefs, perhaps you can give us the colour of the frocks or feathers you wore? (Laughter.)—I am not going to.

Is that because you won't or can't?

No answer was given to this question, although it was repeated.

Did you go with Chatillon to any schools out of doors?—I went to a dancing school. I don't remember going to any other school. I might have done.

Did you learn swimming, fencing, riding, dancing, or tennis?—Probably I did; I think I went to a swimming school; but I cannot recollect whether I went with Chatillon. I went with some one; but I cannot recollect who he was. I feel I am entirely incapable of giving any evidence, and I said so before I came into court, but I was told by my advisers that the impression on the public was so bad that if I did not come to-day it would be ruination. When I got up this morning I did not know whether I was in my room or not.

Were you at the Princess's Theatre on Saturday?—I probably was.

Were you the night before last at the Holborn Theatre?—I was not.

Were you at any other place of amusement?—Since I last left this court I have not been out of my room except to come here.

Have you been to the Gun Club lately?—Not for some time.

For how long?—A fortnight or three weeks.

And when you were there did you shoot?—Perhaps I did, but it was long before my examination commenced.

I suppose Mr. Quain and Mr. Johnstone asked you a great many questions?—Yes; and I answered them. Mr. Quain said last night that I was not in a fit state to come to-day.

I don't think any one can say I have been rough to you this morning.—I do not say you have, but it is simply this, I don't know what I am saying, and I don't know what I am talking about.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—We are responsible for his being in the witness-box to-day. Mr. Johnstone thought he might undergo his cross-examination to-day, and we strongly advised him to come.

The Judge—He has a better seat and extra accommodation. Everything in fact has been done for his comfort. Would you (addressing the claimant) like to retire for a short time?

Claimant—If I must go on I will, but I cannot be answerable for what I say.

The Judge—You are not compelled unless you feel able.

Claimant—My head is in that way that I don't know what I am a saying of, but still if you wish me to go on, I will do so.

The Judge—If the claimant says he is unable to comprehend the questions, or to give answers, it is useless to attempt to proceed with the case now, and I see no other course but to adjourn until the witness is in a condition to go on.

The Solicitor-General—My questions are upon simple matters, and I have endeavoured to make them as simple as possible.

The Judge—So far as the questions are concerned I think they have been as simple as those in the examination-in-chief.

The Claimant—I am not complaining of the Solicitor-General; the only thing is, I am afraid of my own head.

The Foreman—What are his wishes?

The Judge—You hear the question, what do you wish to be done?

The Claimant—I don't know, I am sure.

The Judge—Do you wish to retire for a short or a long time, or for what time?

The claimant made no reply, and after a long pause his lordship explained to him that he had an equal interest to that of the other side, if not the most material interest in the case, and that it was his interest to proceed as soon as he was capable of doing so.

The Claimant—Is it fair to myself to go on with the cross-examination when my head is in such a state?

The Judge—Whatever you wish shall be done. Let me know what your wishes are in reference to your capability of going on with the cross-examination.

The Claimant, after thinking for a long time, said—Whatever your lordship pleases.

The Judge—I have no pleasure on the subject; I only desire to consult your wishes.

The Solicitor-General—I am entirely in the hands of your lordship and the jury. I am ready to go on, but at the same time I do not wish to go on if any human being thinks I am acting unfairly. If I do go on, I hope it will not be said afterwards that the plaintiff did not understand what I said.

The Claimant—I don't throw the blame on any one but myself, but I cannot help it.

The Judge—No blame must be thrown on anyone.

The Claimant—I to'd Mr. Johnstone that I did not think I could go through the whole day, and I was told that I had better come even if I had to leave.

The Solicitor-General—I need not say that these constant adjournments throw upon us a most fearful expense. The trial costs hundreds of pounds a day.

The Judge—There can be no doubt about that, but what is to be done?

The Foreman—Would an hour's retirement do you good?

The Claimant—I think it might; but perhaps I had better try and go on as I am.

Here the medical certificates were handed to the jury, and perused by them.

The Judge asked how long the cross-examination was likely to last?

The Solicitor-General—That may depend upon the answers, and of course upon how long I am in getting them. I may mention that there is a great deal of correspondence, and many depositions and other documents which I shall have to read when I address the jury, and, according to our mode of proceeding, I must bring them before the witness in order that he may have an opportunity of explaining them if he can. In truth my whole case must be put in my cross-examination of the plaintiff.

The Foreman complained of the time of the Court being wasted by these interruptions, and suggested that some restraint should be placed on the plaintiff.

The Judge—Is that suggestion founded upon the report of the medical men?

The Foreman—Yes; but it is also founded upon the report that he has been to some of the theatres.

The Claimant—I have only been to one.

The Judge—I can't appoint a superintendent of the man's health. I must say we are all placed in a very painful position.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I beg to repeat that it was upon my responsibility that the plaintiff was put in the box, and I cannot say there has been anything unfair in his cross-examination. I would also add that if he is cross-examined upon my responsibility no advantage will be taken hereafter of his having been in an unfit state to undergo it. I think if the case is adjourned for an hour, the plaintiff ought to prepare his mind to go on at the end of that period.

The Foreman—And he should be told to take care of his health.

The Judge—Yes; he ought to be careful of his health.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—If he goes into the box after the lapse of an hour, it will be on his and my responsibility, and whatever evidence he gives we shall be bound by as evidence given after full consideration.

The Judge asked the claimant if they should adjourn for an hour or more?

The Claimant—I leave it entirely in your lordship's hands.

The Judge—Then as the responsibility is thrown upon me, I decide that we shall adjourn for an hour.

This adjournment accordingly took place, and when the witness again appeared in the box,

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said—I wish to inform your lordship that I have received a communication from Sir Roger Tichborne. In point of fact, I have seen him, and he has made a statement which I prefer that he should repeat to your lordship himself, leaving your lordship to deal with it as you may think right. Be good enough, Sir Roger Tichborne, to state how you feel in relation to your power to give evidence.

The Claimant—I do not think I should do myself justice in giving evidence. My head is very light, and I hardly know what I am saying.

The Judge—It is impossible to proceed satisfactorily after that statement.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine suggested that the best course would be to give the claimant some relaxation, and for that purpose to adjourn until Monday. He hoped he would then be so far recovered as to go on to the end of the examination.

The Solicitor-General said there were reasons, not only as regarded the plaintiff, but in consequence of the statement made by him affecting the honour of a lady, why there should not be any unnecessary delay. It was most desirable that that lady should have the earliest opportunity of coming forward and denying that statement. It was a very painful subject, and she was very anxious to come forward for that purpose. The learned counsel then suggested that his lordship should appoint some independent medical man to give his opinion upon the condition of the plaintiff. With respect to any future adjournments for the benefit of the plaintiff, he observed that he thought that some arrangement should be made as to the costs they entailed, and which must fall very heavily on his clients, who were quite prepared to go on.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said that as regarded the lady mentioned, it was perfectly idle to say the adjournment would effect her, as in any case it must be weeks before she could be examined. He added that if the Solicitor-General pressed for costs in the event of another adjournment, he should, supposing Sir Roger Tichborne was too ill to be examined, claim his right to proceed with the other evidence.

The Solicitor-General questioned the right claimed by his learned friend.

The Judge said that question was not now before the Court, and therefore he could not decide it. The Solicitor-General did not now claim costs.

After a good deal of discussion as to the best course to adopt,

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said there was one thing he wished to mention, viz., the effect which the illness of the claimant had upon his brain.

The Solicitor-General—You really must not say that kind of thing.

The Claimant—My Lord, Mr. Johnstone prescribed some medicine for me, and it has not had the effect intended. Probably that has affected my head, but if I am under his care for a certain time the symptoms may not return.

Some further discussion having taken place, it was finally arranged that the trial should be adjourned until Monday next, and that in the meantime the plaintiff should be examined by Mr. Barnard Holt and Dr. Burroughs, who should report upon his health to the Lord Chief Justice.

His Lordship said—The written instruction I propose to give to the medical man is, that he be requested to see and examine the plaintiff from day to day until and on Monday morning, and report to me on Saturday at twelve o'clock whether he is likely to be able to continue his cross-examination on Monday, or at any other or what time, and also to be present in court at half-past ten on Monday, and state his opinion to the jury whether the plaintiff is likely at any future time, and if so, at what time, to be able to continue his cross-examination.

The counsel on both sides having approved of these instructions, the trial was adjourned until Monday next.

THE FEMALE STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THE LATE RIOT.

A CASE in which Edward Cunningham Craig, student of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, presently residing at 23, Castle Street, Edinburgh, was pursuer, and Miss Sophia Jex Blake, student of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, residing at 15, Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, defender, was heard in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, before Lord Mure and a jury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th and 31st May.

The issue submitted to trial was in the following terms:—

Whether the defender, in a speech which she made or read at a meeting of the contributors to the Royal Infirmary, held in Edinburgh on the 2nd day of January 1871, did, in the presence and hearing of Dr. Robert Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh; David Smith, Esq., W.S.; Joseph Bell, M.D.; Christopher Douglas, Esq., W.S.; A. Halliday Douglas, M.D., and others, use and utter the words and sentences set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or part thereof, or words and sentences to that effect; and whether the said words and sentences are, in whole or in part, of and concerning the pursuer, and are false and calumnious, to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuer.

The sentences in the schedule were:—"And at last came the day of that disgraceful riot, when the College gates were shut in our face, and our little band bespattered with mud from head to foot. This I do know, that the riot was not wholly or mainly due to men from Surgeons' Hall. I know that Dr. Christison's class assistant was one of the leaders of the riot, and that the foul language he used could only be explained on the supposition I heard asserted that he was intoxicated. I do not say that Dr. Christison knew of or sanctioned his presence."

Mr. Shand and Mr. Macdonald appeared as counsel for the pursuer—agents, Messrs. Pattison & Rhind, W. S.; and the Lord Advocate, Mr. Watson, and Mr. John M'Laren as counsel for the defender—agents, Messrs. Millar, Allardice, & Robson, W. S.

Throughout the day the Court-room was densely crowded—many ladies being amongst the audience.

Mr. Macdonald opened the case for the pursuer.

Professor Christison, examined by Mr. Shand, deponed—Mr. Craig obtained the appointment of class-assistant to me at the beginning of last session. He was also a student, and distinguished himself by gaining honours. I could scarcely say that I was acquainted with Mr. Craig, but I knew very well about him. He has been several times a guest at my house. I was present at the meeting of the contributors to the Infirmary, held in the High Church on the 2nd January, and among other speakers was Miss Jex Blake. She made a very pointed reference to my class assistant. She stated that she and her friends—other female students—had been obstructed at the entrance gate of the College of Surgeons with a knot of students, who closed the gate against them, used foul language, and bespattered them with mud. She then stated that the students were not all of the College of Surgeons, but of the University too; and used words as nearly to the following effect as I recollect—That Dr. Christison's assistant was there, and a ringleader among them; that there was no excuse for him, except that she heard or was told, I do not remember which, that he was intoxicated. Do you remember if she stated that he made use of foul language?—These were the words—"That he was a ringleader among them." She did not say that he used foul language or bespattered the ladies with mud, but merely that he was a ringleader among the rioters; and that there was no excuse for him, except that she had heard that he was intoxicated. In consequence of that being said at the moment, how did it strike your mind, and did you do anything?—I interfered, but she made another observation before I did interfere. She said she did not mean to say that Dr. Christison knew of his being there, or sanctioned his being there, but that she believed he would not have been there if he had thought it would have been disagreeable to Dr. Christison, or words very much to that effect. I then interfered, and called her to order. I appealed to the Lord Provost whether it was right that any one should be allowed to attack a gentleman in his absence.

Miss Blake then observed—"I am willing, if Dr. Christison wishes, to stop here." I said, I have no wish except that this language should be put an end to." Dr. Christison, after thinking for a long time, said—"I don't hear it." I told his Lordship, "That my assistant was intoxicated." I meant by that, that what was the language used by Miss Blake. The Lord Provost then said—"Withdraw the intoxicated." (Laughter.) I presume he meant to address himself to Miss Jex Blake. And did she avail herself of that suggestion?—She said—"If Dr. Christison prefers, I have no objection to take it the other way." What did you understand by the concluding remark?—That she had no objection to suppose that he was not intoxicated, but that he was a ringleader. Was there any such expression as this used—"If Dr. Christison prefers me to say that the language was used when the person was sober, I am satisfied?"—It was to the same effect; but I cannot charge my memory with the very words used. Did the remark of all Miss Jex Blake's statement appear to you a serious imputation against your class assistant?—I thought so. I believe that in another year he ought to take his degree with a view to practice, and in that way I consider the imputation serious for him. I felt it would affect his progress in early life very seriously. In what way?—I did not suppose that any man in a responsible situation as a physician, or any governor of a public medical institution, would have been ready to patronise or appoint a young man who had been guilty of being a ringleader in the transaction described, and of being intoxicated at the time.

The Lord Advocate objected to this line of evidence, as it was for the jury to say whether injury had been done.

The objection was sustained.

The examination of Dr. Christison being resumed, he deponed—In consequence of Miss Blake's statements, I spoke to Mr. Craig on the subject at next morning's lecture. I expressed to him my regret that he should have spoken, either before or after the lecture; but he did not. I then asked him what he thought of what Miss Jex Blake had said of him at yesterday's meeting. He had not seen the papers, and evidently knew nothing about it. I told him he must see the account in the newspapers, and that he would find it so. Next morning he told me he had seen the account in the newspapers, that he had taken legal advice on the subject, and that he had been advised to prosecute Miss Blake, unless he got an apology. I replied that I did not see what else he could do, but that he ought to accept a very moderate apology; and further, he ought not to be guided by my opinion, or that of any friend, but by the opinion of counsel in every step he took. There were 130 students at the class, and Mr. Craig was well known in the University as my class-assistant.

Cross-examined by Lord Advocate—What age is Mr. Craig?—I don't know. About?—He is about twenty-two, to the best of my belief. That is quite enough; you advised him to accept a very moderate apology?—I did. Did he ask for an apology—I don't know. You were taking an interest in the matter?—Yes; but anticipating what has been the actual result, I determined that Mr. Craig should be guided not by me, but by others, in order that I should be perfectly free in giving my evidence here. I am not aware that he asked for any apology. Do you read the *Scotsman*?—Yes, both the *Scotsman* and *Courant*. You will therefore be able to give impartial evidence. In which of the papers did you read the account of this meeting?—In the *Courant* in the first instance. I read it in the *Scotsman* afterwards, but rather hastily. Miss Blake described the transaction at the gate of Surgeons' Hall as consisting of certain acts, and said that my assistant was a ringleader in these acts. The report in the *Scotsman* is pretty accurate, but there were no such long sentences as used there. The Lord Advocate—They have been extended from the notes?—(Laughter.) Yes. According to the impression made on my mind, Miss Blake did not impute any language to Mr. Craig. She referred to things having been done by the mob, and only to Mr. Craig as a ringleader among them; she did not say in what act he was a ringleader. The question under discussion at that meeting was the appointment of a certain number of Infirmary managers?—There was a contest between the list of candidates proposed by the Lord Provost and another proposed by Dr. Halliday Douglas. Were the former in favour of admitting lady students to the benefit of the Infirmary instruction and the latter against it?—No; a few of the gentlemen who were in the second list were known to be in favour of the ladies, being existing members at the time. But the ladies somehow and their friends, thought that it would be better if the first set of members were elected rather than the second?—Yes, the whole six being on their side. You yourself—nobody who knows you can doubt it was on highly intelligent and conscientious grounds—were against admitting ladies to the benefit of instruction in the Infirmary?—Yes. I am mentioning this, not to enter on a controversy—(laughter)—but merely to let the jury know the fact that it was your opinion, and that it was the admission of the ladies to the benefit of the Infirmary that was really the subject of the discussion which gave chief interest to that meeting. A large number of medical students in the University had presented a petition to the managers, with whom the election lay, against the admission of ladies to the Infirmary?—Yes. And your assistant, Mr. Craig, was one of the gentlemen who signed it?—I should think it likely, but I never saw the petition near enough to read it. That petition was by at least one of the speakers thought worthy of consideration and weight?—Yes. I think it was referring to that subject and the weight that was due to the petition of the medical students that Miss Jex Blake referred to the conduct of the medical students at Surgeons' Hall?—That I do not exactly recollect, but it is a very natural sequence of conduct. I was saying that a petition from young gentlemen who could behave as these young gentlemen did behave at Surgeons' Hall could not have weight attached to it?—I do not remember. What is the natural sequence for a speaker must be a natural sequence for a listener?—What may be the natural sequence for the speaker, according to the constitution of his mind, may not be a natural sequence according to fact. (Applause from the gallery.)

Lord Mure—If there is any repetition of noise in the gallery, I shall order it to be cleared.

The Lord-Advocate—These are some of the petitioners probably. (Laughter.) Addressing the witness—You had heard before of the riot at Surgeons' Hall on the 18th November?—I did not hear of it till I saw it in the newspapers the next morning. I suppose you thought it a very disgraceful riot?—Certainly. I suppose that riot was a great deal spoken of among the medical Professors?—Very little; we were all so satisfied that it was a great misfortune and a great error. And you knew that it was that riot which in your opinion was disgraceful, a great misfortune, and a great error, that Miss Jex Blake referred to when she said that your assistant had been a ringleader?—It was. That being the existing opinion of the nature and character of that riot, why should you think it was an injurious imputation against any man to say he was a ringleader? Before Miss Jex Blake's speech, was it known to you as a matter of common report that any foul language had been applied to the ladies at the spot?—I did not know.

David Smith, W.S., examined by Mr. Macdonald, deponed that he was present at the meeting in the High Church on the 2nd January, and heard Miss Jex Blake make her speech. She made reference to something that had taken place at the College of Surgeons. He heard an allusion made to Dr. Christison's class-assistant. His impression was that she said that he had used foul language towards her, and that that was excused only by her being informed that he was intoxicated. The report in the *Courant* was consistent with what he recollected of her speech. The words, as he heard them, conveyed to his mind a serious imputation against Mr. Craig's character.

Christopher Douglas, W.S., examined by Mr. Shand—I was present at the Infirmary meeting on 2nd January, and on that occasion I heard the speech of Miss Jex Blake. She made reference to Dr. Christison's class-assistant. She commenced by alluding to a riot which had taken place at the College of Surgeons, which, she said, was not mainly due to men belonging to the College of Surgeons. This she knew, that Dr. Christison's assistant was one of the leaders in the riot, and that the foul language which he used could only be attributed to the supposition, as she had heard asserted, that he was intoxicated. The *Courant* report was a very accurate report of what took place. I don't get the *Scotsman*—(laughter)—and I don't think I saw it. The tendency of the speech was a strong insinuation that Mr. Craig was intoxicated. She stated as matter of fact that he used foul language, which could only be excused on the supposition that he was intoxicated. I was of the impression that the statement was calculated to damage the character of Mr. Craig.

Dr. Joseph Bell, examined by Mr. Macdonald, deponed that he heard some of Miss Jex Blake's speech at the meeting of the Infirmary contributors on the 2nd January. She seemed to be reading her speech. The *Courant* report seemed to be a fair and accurate account of the meeting. He knew that the pursuer Mr. Craig, and when he knew that Miss Jex Blake's observations applied to Mr. Craig he was astonished.

Cross-examined by the Lord Advocate—I was astonished to think that Mr. Craig could be accused of using foul language. Were you astonished at anything else?—I am at a loss to understand you. It is not doubtful what I mean, for I have used very plain English—The excuse for the foul language that we have heard of did not impress me as being true, so that it was the foul language that astonished me. Did anything else astonish you?—A great many things astonished me. Were you astonished to hear it imputed to him that Mr. Craig had been present at such a mob?—Certainly not. Had you heard of the mob before the meeting? I think so, if it was before the meeting. The date has nothing to do with it—It is very important, for if it happened after the meeting I should not have known it. Is your knowledge of Dr. Bell, that that is a becoming answer to give me?—No, I think not. (Laughter.) Had you heard of the mob before the speech?—Yes. And from what you had heard of it previously it did not surprise you to hear that Mr. Craig was in it?—At the time when I heard Miss Blake's speech I did not know who were in the mob. Remember I did not know that Mr. Craig was the person referred to till the day after the meeting. When you came to know that he was the person referred to, did it surprise you?—It would not surprise me to hear that Mr. Craig was in the riot, because the only way he could leave his class in the College was through the gate where the mob was. It would have surprised me if he had been a leader in the mob. You seem to have heard that he was passing from the class at the time?—I did not say so. I did not say you did say so. It is needless to say—My memory—(laughter.) I heard it. From whom did you hear it?

Mr. Shand objected to the question, which was sustained.

In leaving the box, Dr. Bell said he was sorry he appeared to be fencing his Lordship's questions, but he really was not.

Dr. Halliday Douglas, examined by Mr. Shand—The meeting on 2d January was somewhat large and noisy. I was present when Miss Blake spoke. I was not attending much to her speech. I cannot say I heard the whole sentence in which the word "intoxicated" was used; but I heard that word. I heard afterwards that it was used in relation to Dr. Christison's assistant. I had been speaking to some friends before.

John Rhind, of Messrs. Pattison & Rhind, W.S., deponed, that before instituting the proceedings in the action, his firm wrote a letter to Miss Jex Blake on the 4th January, to which they received an answer on the 6th, and they replied on the 7th.

Cross-examined by the Lord Advocate—My firm are Mr. Craig's agents. Do you know where he is to-day?—I am not aware. You don't know. When did you see him last?—I saw him this morning. He is out of the way somewhere?—I don't know. Do you know where he is to be found?—No. Was Miss Jex Blake ever asked by you to withdraw any statement? Would you show me the letters? Are you really in doubt as to whether you asked her to withdraw?—I am not quite sure. Your state of mind is that you cannot tell, as agent for the pursuer, whether you asked the defender to withdraw the statement?—I do not recollect the exact terms of the letters. Did you ever ask for an apology?—Not in the terms of an apology, but I think it might have been inferred from our last letter.

The Lord Advocate—That letter is—

We are favoured with yours of the 6th inst., which is far from satisfactory. We shall be obliged by your informing us in what respect the report referred to is inaccurate, as we are anxious to give you every facility for explaining the language used by you on the occasion specified in our former letter, so far as directed against our client.

Is that the nearest approach to asking for an apology that you ever made?—Yes; I think it is. The date of that is 7th January, and the action was raised on the 17th.

Mr. Shand said that as the third letter had been read, he might now read the two preceding communications. On 4th January 1871, Messrs. Pattison and Rhind wrote to Miss Jex Blake:—

The attention of Dr. Christison's class-assistant has been this day, for the first time, called to the words which you uttered in reference to him at the meeting of the directors of the Royal Infirmary held in Edinburgh on Monday, the 2nd instant; and we now write to you on his behalf. The passage in your speech to which we refer, as reported in the *Courant* newspaper, of Tuesday, the 3rd inst., is as follows:—"I know that Dr. Christison's class-assistant was one of the leaders of the riot, and that the foul language which he used could only be explained on the supposition I heard asserted that he was intoxicated;" and you "said that the only excuse for the assistant was that he was alleged to be drunk. If he prefers me to say that the language was used when the person was sober, I am satisfied." We have to request that you will, in the course of to-morrow, inform us whether the above correctly represents what you said at the meeting. If we do not hear from you by Saturday morning at the latest, we shall assume that your words above are correctly reported, and shall hold you responsible accordingly. We think it right to add that this letter will be founded upon.

On 6th January Miss Jex Blake wrote to Messrs. Pattison & Rhind as follows, in reply to that letter:—

I am in receipt of your note of the 4th inst. I do not consider myself responsible for newspaper reports of proceedings in which I may take part, but may state that the report in the *Courant* to which you refer is not accurate.

The jury had already heard Messrs Pattison & Rhind's communication in reply. To that communication there had been no answer.

This closed the case for the pursuer.

Mr. Watson then opened the case for the defender.

Peter Bell, clerk to the Infirmary, was examined by Mr. M'Laren, and spoke of the consideration which was given to the petition of the lady-students by the managers of that institution, and of the counter-petition which was received from the male students.

Sophia Jex Blake, examined by the Lord Advocate, deponed—I am defender in this case. I came to Edinburgh in March 1869, for the purpose of studying medicine in the University here, with a view to practice. Naturally anxious to ascertain what prospect of success there might be, I called on most of the medical Professors, and found some of them favourable and others unfavourable. Amongst the latter was Dr. Christison.

And the subject was discussed on more than one occasion in the University Council, Senatus, and University Court with what is called "various success?" (Laughter.)—Yes; except in the Senatus, where the majority were invariably in favour of giving education to the ladies.

Were you admitted to any of the University classes?—We were admitted to matriculate as University students, and were to hear the same lectures, and to comply with all the same regulations for examination and otherwise, as male students; but we were in separate classes. We matriculated accordingly, but not until October, as difficulties were thrown in our way.

I think the ladies that year had their own share of success?—Yes.

Mr. Shand—Has that any bearing on the question of slander on which we are now trying? (Laughter.) I am rather disposed to object.

The Lord Advocate—It would be ungallant to object (Laughter.) There were, I believe, 226 male and six female students in the Chemistry class; in the first class of honours I find eleven males and two females; and, in second class honours, twenty-one males and three females?—There were——

Mr. Shand—I really would suggest that this is hardly the place to ventilate the abilities of the ladies. (Laughter.)

The Lord Advocate—But it is done. (Laughter.) And in the Institute of Medicine I believe the comparison was very much the same.

Mr. Shand—Really, I understood this sort of thing was done. (Laughter.) We have heard quite enough of it. (Laughter.)

Witness, resuming her deposition—We found it necessary, in order to the accomplishment of the end we had in view, that we should be permitted to attend instruction at the Infirmary. The only hospital in Edinburgh answering the necessary description was that institution. Our efforts would be frustrated if not permitted to attend there. The invariable rule was that matriculated students were admitted to the Infirmary.

But the novelty appeared of lady matriculated students; that seemed to startle the managers; and there was a difficulty?—Yes.

You had to memorialise the managers; and with what success you do not know yet. There was a meeting of the contributors on 2nd January?—There was; and I was very much interested in the election of managers, on which our success or failure depended. I was one of the contributors, and was present at the meeting. There was one list of candidates proposed by the Lord Provost. Those gentlemen were believed to be favourable to the cause we espoused. There was a second list of candidates proposed by another gentleman. The majority of these other gentlemen were believed to be unfavourable to that cause. Of course, I supported the former. Before going to the meeting I thought it probable I might speak.

And not being accustomed to public speaking—(laughter)—you prepared a speech?—I jotted down a number of topics, any one of which I thought might come up; I wished to be prepared with what I might say on any of them. It was all done in the course of a few minutes that same morning.

You were taking a most serious interest in the subject?—A most serious interest. (A laugh.)

This was in January 1871, and you came here in March 1869?—Yes; and had been devoting almost my whole time and attention to endeavouring to attain the object I had in view. I was aware, before going to the meeting, that a petition had been presented by a number of medical students objecting to ladies being admitted to the Infirmary; and I thought it certain that that petition would be brought into the discussion.

And, verily, you were not disappointed?—(Laughter.)—No.

You had your own views as to the weight which was really due to the petition of those students, who at that stage of their career are not always the wisest men in the world? (Laughter.)—I had.

Was there an event of which you had had experience pressing upon your mind?—There were a great many events—some more prominent than others.

But the most prominent one?—The 18th November riot—the riot at the College of Surgeons.

Who were the rioters?—They were reported to be medical students, and I think the majority of them were so.

What was the riot about?

Mr. Shand thought that was the proper time to resume the objection he left off some time ago. The line must be drawn somewhere. The witness had gone the length of telling the jury there was something of the kind—something of a row; and there had been enough said to enable them to understand the allusion in her observations.

The Lord Advocate—What are you afraid of? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shand—I want to have things regular. I am afraid of things drifting into irregularity. There is one thing which Miss Blake has not told us, and which I would like to know. Perhaps she would tell us when her contribution was given? Witness—I gave £5 to the building fund in the first week in December.

Christopher Douglas, W.S., examined by Mr. Shand—The Lord Provost then said—"What language? I did not hear it." I told his Lordship, "That my assistant was intoxicated." I meant by that, that what was the language used by Miss Blake. The Lord Provost then said—"Withdraw the intoxicated." (Laughter.) I presume he meant to address himself to Miss Jex Blake. And did she avail herself of that suggestion?—She said—"If Dr. Christison prefers, I have no objection to take it the other way." What did you understand by the concluding remark?—That she had no objection to suppose that he was not